

**SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS 1267
(1999) AND 1989 (2011) CONCERNING AL-QAIDA AND ASSOCIATED
INDIVIDUALS AND ENTITIES**

**NARRATIVE SUMMARIES OF REASONS FOR LISTING
INDIVIDUALS ASSOCIATED WITH AL-QAIDA**

QI.S.1.01. SAYF-AL ADL

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the
Committee's website: 7 September 2010*

Sayf-al Adl was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of", "supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01).

Additional information:

Already a high-ranking member of Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Sayf-al Adl took over as military commander of the organization following the death of Muhammed Atef, also known as Sobhi Abdel Aziz Mohamed el Gohary Abu Sinna. Sayf-al Adl was also responsible for Usama bin Laden's (QI.B.8.01) security.

Sayf-al Adl taught militants to use explosives and trained some of the hijackers involved in the attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001. He also trained Somali fighters who killed 18 US servicemen in Mogadishu in 1993.

Sayf-al Adl is wanted by the authorities of the United States of America in connection with the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. In November 1998 he was indicted for conspiracy to kill United States nationals, to murder others, to destroy buildings and property belonging to the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

Sayf-al Adl has also been affiliated with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01).

Related listed individuals and entities:

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa Bakri (QI.M.196.05), listed on 29 September 2005

QI.A.2.01. AMIN MUHAMMAD UL HAQ SAAM KHAN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Amin Muhammad Ul Haq Saam Khan was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Amin Muhammad Ul Haq Saam Khan coordinated security for Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.H.3.01. SALIM AHMAD SALIM HAMDAN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Salim Ahmad Salim Hamdan was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Additional information

In 1996, Salim Ahmad Salim Hamdan met Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) in Kandahar, Afghanistan, and subsequently became his bodyguard and personal driver. He served in this capacity until his capture in November 2001. On several occasions between 1996 and 2001, Hamdan drove or accompanied Bin Laden to Al-Qaida-sponsored (QE.A.4.01) training camps, press conferences and lectures. Furthermore, Hamdan served as a driver for other high-ranking Al-Qaida members and associates.

From 1996 through 2001, Hamdan delivered weapons, ammunition and other supplies to Al-Qaida members and associates, picked up weapons at Taliban warehouses for Al-Qaida use and delivered them directly to Sayf-Al Adl (QI.S.1.01). He purchased or otherwise ensured that Toyota Hi-Lux trucks were available for use by Bin Laden's bodyguard unit.

Between 1996 and November 2001, Hamdan received, on various occasions, training on rifles, handguns and machine guns at the Al-Qaida sponsored Al Farouq training camp in Afghanistan.

In August 2008, Hamdan was convicted by a federal court in the United States of providing material support for terrorism. He was transferred to Yemen to serve the remainder of his sentence.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Sayf-Al Adl (QI.S.1.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.A.6.01. AIMAN MUHAMMED RABI AL-ZAWAHIRI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of", "supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri was a co-founder and military leader of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), which opposes the Egyptian Government and seeks its overthrow through violent means.

Al-Zawahiri assisted in the formation of Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) between 1988 and 1989. He served as an advisor to Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and was described as the second in command of the organization. Al-Zawahiri frequently issues statements and tapes in support of Al-Qaida and its activities.

Al-Zawahiri led some members of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad to join Al-Qaida in June 2001 and encouraged others to do so, including Nasr Fahmi Nasr Hassannein (deceased), Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed (QI.A.14.01) and Sobhi Abdel Aziz Moahmed el Gohary Abu Sinna (deceased), also known as Abu Hafs al Masri.

Al-Zawahiri has been indicted in the United States for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. These embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded about 5,000 others. He is accused of the murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; and attacking a federal facility resulting in death.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed (QI.A.14.01), listed on 6 October 2001

QI.B.8.01. USAMA MUHAMMED AWAD BIN LADEN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000), which “*Decides* that all States shall take further measures” “to freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Usama bin Laden”.

Additional information:

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden was the emir and co-founder of the international terrorist organization known as Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Usama bin Laden and his associates were indicted in the United States of America for, inter alia, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and for conspiring to kill American nationals outside the United States. Among other attacks and planned terrorist operations, Usama bin Laden and his Al-Qaida organization were also responsible for attacks on the U.S.S. Cole

in the port of Aden, Yemen, in 2000 and attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001.

Usama bin Laden forged close relations with the Taliban and established, with their agreement, training facilities in Afghanistan, from which terrorist operations were planned and initiated.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Makhtab al-Khidamat (QE.M.12.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.B.9.01. BILAL BIN MARWAN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 28 March 2011

Bilal bin Marwan was listed **on 25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and the Taliban.

Additional information

Bilal bin Marwan has fought in Tajikistan and Chechnya, the Russian Federation, under the command of Omar Ibn al-Khattab, commander of the Islamic International Brigade (IIB) (QE.I.99.03). In 1992, he became a trainer at Khalden camp, Afghanistan. He first met Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) in the mid-1990s. In 1997, Marwan joined the Taliban and later began work for Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), becoming a senior lieutenant for Bin Laden.

Marwan and his cousin, Abdullah Azzam, were tasked to smuggle Russian AT-3 Sagger antitank missiles into Saudi Arabia to use against American targets there. In late 1998, he was tasked by Bin Laden to attack an oil tanker off the coast of Yemen. This plot was modified in 1999 to target a United States Navy warship. He helped plan the attack on the United States warship USS Cole in October 2000. Marwan was also behind a plan to attack American and British naval ships in the Straits of Gibraltar in 2002. Marwan has worked in Pakistan with Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, a senior Al-Qaida operative.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

International Islamic Brigade (IIB) (QE.I.99.03), listed on 4 March 2003

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.H.10.01. ZAYN AL-ABIDIN MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Hussein was listed on **25 January 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Additional information:

Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Hussein, a.k.a. Abu Zubaydah, was a leading Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) facilitator who operated in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region in the mid-1990s. He was recruited by Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) following his success in 1996 in securing safe passage for Al-Qaida members returning from Sudan to Afghanistan. In November 2001, Hussein helped smuggle Ahmad Fadil Nazal al-Khalayleh (deceased), a.k.a. Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the then leader of Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04), and some Arab fighters out of Kandahar, Afghanistan, into Iran.

Hussein established a document forgery network in Pakistan that supported Al-Qaida and other extremist groups. In the mid-1990s he focused on recruiting Arabs in Pakistan and arranging their travel to various training camps in Afghanistan and the frontlines of *Bosnia and Herzegovina* and Chechnya, the Russian Federation. In the late 1990s, he procured funds which he distributed to various contacts in Pakistan-based extremist networks for their terrorist activities.

Between 1994 and early 2000, he often smuggled both persons and chemicals—including cyanides and nitrates for use by Al-Qaida in making weapons—from Pakistan into Afghanistan. He learned document forgery and trained in explosives at the Al-Qaida-affiliated Khaldan camp in Afghanistan, where he was promoted to instructor and then administrative director. In his role as senior facilitator and Khaldan camp director, he assisted extremists from Western and other countries.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QE.J.115.04), listed on 18 October 2004

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Ri'ad Muhammad Hasan Muhammad Hijazi (QI.H.29.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Wa'el Hamza Abd al-Fatah Julaidan (QI.J.79.02), listed on 11 September 2002

QI.A.12.01. NASHWAN ABD AL-RAZZAQ ABD AL-BAQI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Nashwan Abd al-Razzaq Abd al-Baqi was listed on **6 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Nashwan Abd al-Razzaq Abd al-Baqi was one of Al-Qaida's (QE.A.4.01) highest ranking and experienced members at the time of his capture in April 2007. He had been one of the organization's key paramilitary commanders in Afghanistan from the late 1990s and, between 2002 and 2004, was in charge of cross-border attacks in Afghanistan against the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). He also directed plots to assassinate opponents of Al-Qaida, including Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and a United Nations official. Al-Baqi tried to return to his native country, Iraq, to manage Al-Qaida's affairs and possibly focus on operations outside Iraq against Western targets. Al-Baqi also met Al-Qaida members in Iran and believed that they should be doing more, including supporting Al-Qaida efforts in Iraq and causing problems within Iran. Al-Baqi provided leadership and reconnaissance support during a rocket attack in the fall of 2003 against United States military forces in Afghanistan.

Al-Baqi was a former member of the Iraqi military who spent more than 15 years in Afghanistan. Before 11 September 2001, he was a member of Al-Qaida's ruling shura council as well as the group's military committee, which oversaw terrorist and guerrilla operations and paramilitary training. Al-Baqi had been a member of Al-Qaida since late 1990s, working as an

instructor in one of Al-Qaida's training camps in Afghanistan. Al-Baqi was known and trusted by Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01) and was in direct communication with both leaders, at one point serving as Al-Zawahiri's caretaker. Al-Baqi also interacted with other senior Al-Qaida planners and decision makers, such as Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and Abu Faraj al-Libi, listed as Ali Mohamed Abdul Aziz al Zar'ani al Fakhiri (deceased), and Hamza Rabi'a and Muhsin Moussa Matwalli Atwah Dewedar (deceased), prior to their deaths. Al-Baqi associated with leaders of other extremist groups allied with Al-Qaida in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including the Taliban. Al-Baqi worked directly with the Taliban to determine responsibilities and lines of communication between Taliban and Al-Qaida leaders in Afghanistan, specifically with regard to attacks on multinational forces.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.A.14.01. TARIQ ANWAR EL SAYED AHMED

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 28 March 2011

Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed was listed on **6 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of" Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01).

Additional information

Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed was a senior member and operational planner for Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01). He was a high-ranking member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01) and a longtime associate of Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01).

Related listed individuals and entities

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Al-Qaida (QE. A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Tharwat Salah Shihata Ali (QI.A.17.01), listed on 6 October 2001

QI.A.17.01. THARWAT SALAH SHIHATA

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Tharwat Salah Shihata was listed on **6 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01).

Additional information:

Tharwat Salah Shihata is a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01). Before the formation of the Global Islamic Front, which united Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), he was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad's nine-member consultative council, which was headed by Al-Zawahiri. The Egyptian Islamic Jihad's founding committee was composed of several committees that supervised the various aspects of the organization's work and included the security committee led by Tharwat Salah Shihata. The security committee maintained information about individual members and how to reach them, documenting physical, psychological, academic and religious information about each member and determining the type of work he could do.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Tariq Anwar el Sayed Ahmed (QI.A.14.01), listed on 6 October 2001

QI.A.18.01. SAIYID ABD AL-MAN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Saiyid Abd al-Man was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in

conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

QI.E.19.01. ABDULLAH AHMED ABDULLAH EL ALFI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee’s website: 10 January 2011

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi, a.k.a. Abu Mohamed al-Masri, was indicted by the authorities of the United States for murder of American nationals outside the United States, conspiracy to murder American nationals outside the United States, and attacking a United States federal facility resulting in death in connection with the bombings of the United States Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania on 7 August 1998. These terrorist attacks killed 224 civilians and wounded about 5,000 others. El Alfi fled Nairobi, Kenya on 6 August 1998.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on 17 October 2001

QI.A.20.01. MOHAMMAD HAMDI MOHAMMAD SADIQ AL-AHDAL

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee’s website: 10 January 2011

Mohammad Hamdi Mohammad Sadiq al-Ahdal was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name

of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Mohammad Hamdi Mohammad Sadiq al-Ahdal has been an active and effective leader in the Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) organization. He played a role in the attacks on the USS Cole in 2000 and on the French oil tanker Limburg in 2002 as well as in other incidents of sabotage in Yemen, and planned yet others. Al-Ahdal faced trial in Yemen for the murder of 19 Yemeni military and security personnel and the injury of 29 others, in addition to the destruction of property, during the period 2000 to 2003.

Yemeni authorities, in an indictment against Al-Ahdal and Ghalib al-Zaydi, alleged that Al-Ahdal was the second most important Al-Qaida figure in Yemen after Abu 'Ali Qa'id Sinan al-Harithi, and had received 44,000 United States Dollars and 1,061,500 Saudi Riyal from Kamal Abu Hijazi, Al-Qaida's former financial officer in Yemen. In addition, Abu 'Ali al-Harithi transferred to Al-Ahdal 50,000 Saudi Riyal received from Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), in order to acquire weapons and explosive materials to perpetrate terrorist attacks in Yemen. Al-Ahdal admitted to receiving large sums of money from “external agents.” The indictment also charged Al-Ahdal with collecting funds for Al-Qaida terrorist activity in Yemen, amongst others, under the disguise of donations to the Caucasus Charitable Society that he headed. Al-Ahdal was arrested in Yemen in 2003 and imprisoned for three years.

Al-Ahdal was earlier arrested and imprisoned in Saudi Arabia for a year and two months and subsequently deported to Yemen.

Al-Ahdal participated in fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Chechnya, the Russian Federation, and traveled to Afghanistan several times in 1999 and 2000.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.A.21.01. AHMED MOHAMMED HAMED ALI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing,

planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of” Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali is a member of Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01). On 20 December 2000, a grand jury in the Southern District of New York, the United States, returned an indictment against Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali, together with four other suspects: Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), Muhsin Moussa Matwalli Atwah Dewedar (deceased) and Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai’i (QI.A.23.01). The five suspects were charged in connection with a conspiracy led by Usama bin Laden’s (QI.B.8.01) Al-Qaida organization to kill United States nationals and engage in other illegal acts. Ali was indicted for his alleged involvement in the bombings of the United States Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, on 7 August 1998.

Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali is currently believed to be an operative of Al-Qaida.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai’i (QI.A.23.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on 17 October 2001

QI.A.23.01. NAZIH ABDUL HAMED NABIH AL-RUQAI’I

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee’s website: 10 January 2011

Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai’i was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai'i, a.k.a. Anas al-Liby, has been a member of Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) since the 1990s. He was indicted in the United States for his role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. The bombings killed 224 people and wounded about 5,000 others. The indictment included counts of conspiracy to kill United States nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense facilities of the United States.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali (QI.A.21.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on 17 October 2001

QI.D.26.01. MAMOUN DARKAZANLI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 10 January 2011

Mamoun Darkazanli was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01).

Additional information:

Mamoun Darkazanli, an Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) operative who resided in Hamburg, Germany from 1995 until 2001, served as a financial conduit to Al-Qaida members and was linked to Mohamed Atta, Marwan al-Shehhi, Said Bahaji and Ziad Jarrah, members of the Al-Qaida cell that perpetrated the terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001. Darkazanli was connected to Mohammed Zammar, another Al-Qaida operative in Hamburg who recruited Atta, Al-Shehhi and Jarrah and encouraged their participation in the 11 September 2001 attacks.

Mamoun Darkazanli was the owner and chief executive officer of Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company, which was founded in 1993 in Hamburg, Germany. The company specialized in the sale of electrical appliances such as televisions and radios. Al-Qaida used Darkazanli and

his company to facilitate its terrorist activities by camouflaging the movement of money, purchasing sensitive technical equipment and facilitating the establishment of other front companies.

Both Darkazanli and his company were connected with Wadih el-Hage, the former personal secretary of Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), who ran a number of his companies, was complicit in Al-Qaida efforts to obtain chemical weapons and other conspiracies, and was sentenced in the United States to life imprisonment for his role in the planning and execution of the bombings of the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998. In particular, El-Hage's Anhar Trading Company appeared to be co-located with Darkazanli's company in Hamburg, Germany, sharing the same telephone and fax numbers. During a 1993 business trip to Cyprus to purchase a ship for Bin Laden, El-Hage used the business address of Darkazanli as his own.

Mamoun Darkazanli also managed the bank accounts of Mamdouh Mahmud Salim, a founding member of Al-Qaida's *majlis al shura* along with Usama bin Laden and Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01). Salim is serving a 32-year sentence in the United States for attacking government officials and is also indicted on charges of participating in the 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Salim has been complicit in several Al-Qaida conspiracies since 1992, including efforts to obtain chemical and nuclear weapons and their components. Between 1995 and 1998 Salim made frequent trips to Germany to obtain electronic equipment for Al-Qaida and Mamoun Darkazanli and Mamoun Darkazanli Import-Export Company provided him with cover, business collaboration and communications, and acted as his host, translator, and business partner in Germany. For instance, in 1995, Mamoun Darkazanli held a joint business account with Mamdouh Salim at Deutsche Bank, over which, when Salim was away from Germany, Mamoun Darkazanli had the power of attorney.

Darkazanli was arrested in Germany in October 2004 for extradition to Spain on charges of providing logistical and financial support to al-Qaida in Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom. The extradition has not been executed and he was later released but remains wanted for arrest in Spain.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.F.27.01. MUSTAFA MOHAMED FADHIL

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil was listed on **17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Additional information

Mustafa Mohammed Fadhil played a key role in the 7 August 1998 Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) bombings of the Embassies of the United States in Kenya and Tanzania. The attacks resulted in the deaths of 224 people and injured about 5,000, as well as severely damaging or destroying the embassies and several other buildings.

In the spring of 1997, Wadih el-Hage, an Al-Qaida operative and convicted co-conspirator, provided Fadhil with orders from Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) to militarize Al-Qaida's East African cell. In 1998, while plotting the bombing in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Fadhil resided with Khalfan Khamis Mohammed and met with Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan (deceased) and Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam (deceased) at Ghailani's residence in Dar es Salaam. At Fadhil's request, Ghailani obtained a cellular telephone to facilitate communications for the group responsible for the Dar es Salaam bombing. Fadhil, Khalfan Khamis Mohammed and the suicide bomber who drove the vehicle carrying the explosives, helped to prepare the bomb in July 1998. Muhsin Moussa Matwalli Atwah Dewedar (deceased), the bomb engineer, supervised and assisted the bomb assembly. Fadhil, Khalfan Khamis Mohamed, Msalam, Ghailani and other co-conspirators loaded boxes of explosives, detonators, and other bomb components into the Dar es Salaam bomb truck. On 1 August 1998, Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01) advised that all members of Al-Qaida were to leave Kenya by 6 August 1998. Consequently, prior to the bombings, Fadhil travelled with Msalam, Swedan, Ghailani and Abdullah from Nairobi to Karachi, Pakistan, in August 1998.

On 16 December 1998, Fadhil was indicted in the Southern District of New York, United States, for his involvement in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, and among other crimes, for conspiring to murder, kidnap, and maim United States nationals. An arrest warrant and an INTERPOL Red Notice have been issued for him.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), listed on listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), listed on listed on 17 October 2001
Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on listed on 17 October 2001

QI.G.28.01. AHMED KHALFAN GHAILANI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and the Taliban.

Additional information

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani played a key role in the 7 August 1998 Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) bombings of the Embassies of the United States in Kenya and Tanzania. The attacks resulted in the deaths of more than 220 people and injured more than 4,000, as well as severely damaging or destroying the embassies and several other buildings.

Between 1997 and August 1998, Ghailani, with the help of Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam (deceased) and another individual, purchased, in Arusha, Tanzania, the explosives, detonators and detonation cord used in the bombing. He transported them to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and later between storage locations in the city. Ghailani also obtained a cellular telephone and service, at the request of Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil (QI.F.27.01), to facilitate communications for the group responsible for the Dar es Salaam bombing. Ghailani and Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan (deceased) purchased the refrigeration truck used in the bombing and arranged for alterations to the truck to accommodate the bomb. Muhsin Moussa Matwalli Atwah Dewedar (deceased), the bomb engineer, supervised and assisted the bomb assembly in Dar es Salaam. Ghailani escorted Dewedar from Dar es Salaam to Kenya by bus and, in the process, surveyed the targeted site of the bombing. Ghailani also escorted the suicide driver for the bombing from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam and

checked him into a hotel, as instructed by Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01). Fadhil, Khalfan Khamis Mohammed, Swedan and Msalam met at Ghailani's residence, located in Dar es Salaam. In August 1998, Ghailani, Dewedar, Msalam, Abdullah, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01) and other co-conspirators met in Nairobi, Kenya. Ghailani then acted as a courier between Abdullah in Nairobi and Khalfan Khamis Mohammed in Dar es Salaam. On 1 August 1998, Abdullah advised all members of Al-Qaida to leave Kenya by 6 August 1998. Consequently, prior to the bombings, Ghailani received an airline ticket to Pakistan from Msalam, and, using a Tanzanian passport obtained under the alias Abubakar Khalfan Ahmed, traveled with Msalam, Swedan, Fadhil and Abdullah from Nairobi to Karachi, Pakistan.

After the bombings, between August and December 1998, Ghailani attended basic paramilitary training at Al-Qaida's Al-Farouq camp in Afghanistan, receiving instruction in the use of small arms and explosives, tactics, mountaineering, map reading, compass use and physical fitness. During the following four to five months, he joined a front-line Al-Qaida unit in Afghanistan fighting with the Taliban against the Northern Alliance. In 1999, Ghailani returned to the Al-Farouq camp, which had moved near Kabul, where he attended advanced explosives training for approximately one week. From 1999 to 2000, Ghailani served as a physical fitness trainer for more than one hundred Al-Qaida recruits at the camp and undertook training in advanced tactical small arms and explosives. Between 2000 and 2001, Ghailani served as an armed personal bodyguard and cook to Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01). He fled to Pakistan after the fall of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. From 2001 to July 2004, he forged travel documents for Al-Qaida operatives to be used in terrorist attacks. During this time he worked for Abu Hamza Rabia, Al-Qaida's chief of external operations, and met many high and low level Al-Qaida operatives. In May 2004, Ghailani conspired with Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, Adnan Gulshair el Shukrijumah and others to commit terrorist attacks during the 4 July 2004 United States Independence Day celebrations and the Presidential elections in the United States.

Ghailani was detained in Pakistan on 24 July 2004 and turned over to the United States authorities. In 2009, he was transferred to New York, United States, where he remained detained as of October 2010 and stood charged with, among other crimes, conspiring with Usama bin Laden and others to kill United States nationals, both in the United States and abroad, including by bombing the United States Embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QE.A.105.04), listed on 26 January 2004

Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Mohamed Hamed Ali (QI.A.21.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai'i (QI.A.23.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil (QI.F.27.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Khalid Abd al-Rahman Hamd al-Fawaz (QI.A.59.02), listed on 24 April 2002

QI.H.29.01. RI'AD MUHAMMAD HASAN MUHAMMAD HIJAZI

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Ri'ad Muhammad Hasan Muhammad Hijazi was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of", "supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Additional information:

Ri'ad Muhammad Hasan Muhammad Hijazi joined Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Hussein (QI.H.10.01), also known as Abu Zubaydah, in Khaldan camp, Afghanistan, where he trained in guerilla warfare. He and his younger brother had been recruited by Abu Hoshar in a loosely knit plot to attack United States targets in Jordan.

When Abu Hoshar was arrested and jailed in late 1996, Hijazi moved to the United States. He worked as a cabdriver in Boston and sent money back to his fellow militants. After Abu Hoshar's release, Hijazi shuttled between Boston and Jordan, gathering money and supplies for the planned attacks. With Abu Hoshar, he recruited militants in Turkey, Syria and Jordan. With Abu Zubaydah's assistance, Abu Hoshar sent these recruits to Afghanistan for training.

In late 1998, Hijazi and Abu Hoshar developed a more detailed plan to attack targets in Jordan. They planned to attack four targets: the SAS Radisson Hotel in downtown Amman, the border crossings from Jordan to Israel, and two Christian holy sites, at a time when these locations were likely to be frequented by tourists. Next, they planned to attack a local airport and other religious and cultural sites. Hijazi and Abu Hoshar

surveyed the intended targets and sent reports to Abu Zubaydah, who approved their plan. Once back in Amman from Boston, Hijazi gradually accumulated materials for the bombs, including sulfuric acid and 5,200 pounds of nitric acid, which were stored under a rented house in a sub-basement dug by the plotters over a period of two months.

In early 1999, Hijazi and Abu Hoshar contacted Khalil Deek, an associate of Abu Zubaydah who lived in Peshawar, Pakistan. With Afghanistan-based extremists, Deek had created an electronic terrorist manual, "Encyclopedia of Jihad", and he gave Hijazi and Abu Hoshar a CD-ROM copy. In June 1999, with help from Deek, Abu Hoshar arranged with Abu Zubaydah for Hijazi and three others to go to Afghanistan for additional training in handling explosives. In late November 1999, Hijazi reportedly swore before Abu Zubaydah to follow orders from Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01). He was in Syria, on his way back to Jordan, when Abu Zubaydah sent Abu Hoshar a message that prompted Jordanian authorities to arrest him and 15 other militants, including Hijazi, and disband the cell. After the arrest, the Jordanian authorities searched the cell's premises in Amman and found 71 drums of acids, several forged Saudi passports, detonators, and Deek's Encyclopedia.

Related listed individuals and entities:

QI.L.30.01. MUFTI RASHID AHMAD LADEHYANNOY

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Mufti Rashid Ahmad Ladehyanoy was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for "participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of" or "otherwise supporting acts or activities of" the Taliban and Al Rashid Trust (QE.A.5.01).

Additional information

Mufti Rashid Ahmad Ladehyanoy was the founder of Al Rashid Trust (QE.A.5.01).

Related listed individuals and entities

Al Rashid Trust (QE.A.5.01), listed on 6 October 2001

QI.M.33.01. FAZUL ABDULLAH MOHAMMED

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 28 March 2011

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) and Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01).

Additional information

Fazul Abdullah Mohammed is a senior Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01) operative and has repeatedly planned, executed and supported Al-Qaida’s acts of terrorism. He was drawn to Al-Qaida’s ideology as a teenager while studying at a facility funded by Al-Haramain Foundation (Union of the Comoros) (QE.A.116.04) and was sent to study in Pakistan on a scholarship in 1990. There, he was introduced to Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Abdullah Azzam, was recruited by Al-Qaida, and sent to Afghanistan for Al-Qaida paramilitary training between 1991 and 1992. Since early spring 1993, Fazul with Sobhi Abd al Aziz Mohamed el Gohary Abu Sinna (deceased), also known as Mohamed Atef, Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), Muhsin Moussa Matwalli Atwah Dewedar (deceased), Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali (QI.A.21.01) and other operatives provided Al-Qaida paramilitary training and assistance to Somalis opposed to the United Nations intervention in Somalia, in accordance with a ‘fatwa’ issued by Bin Laden in 1993. Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01), also funded by Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation (Somalia) (QE.A.72.02) in Somalia, was one of the recipients of this assistance.

Fazul conspired with Bin Laden, Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), Sayf-al Adl, Abu Sinna, El Alfi, Ali, Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil (QI.F.27.01), Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai’i (QI.A.23.01), Sheikh Ahmed Salim Swedan (deceased), Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam (deceased), Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), Dewedar, Khalid Abd Al-Rahman Hamd al-Fawaz (QI.A.59.02) and others to commit, under the direction of Al-Qaida, the 7 August 1998 bombings of the Embassies of the United States of America in Kenya and Tanzania. The conspirators were aided by Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QE.A.105.04) and AIAI as well as its key leaders, including Hassan Dahir Aweys (QI.D.42.01) and Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki (QI.A.172.04).

In 1996 Fazul and others transferred funds received from Bin Laden to Mombasa, Kenya, and facilitated Al-Qaida’s internal communications, including by travelling between Khartoum, Sudan, and Nairobi, Kenya. He rented a residence used as a bomb factory and participated in the final preparations for the bombing of the United States Embassy in Nairobi, including by reconnoitring the site of the attack. Fazul witnessed the bombing and afterwards eliminated material evidence and left for the

Comoros Islands. On 16 December 1998, Fazul was indicted in the Southern District of New York, United States, for his involvement in the bombings and, among other crimes, for conspiring to murder, kidnap and maim United States nationals.

Since August 1998, Fazul has emerged as a leader of Al-Qaida supporters in East Africa. In 2002, under the direction of Al-Qaida, Fazul conspired to attack a civilian airliner in Mombasa and at the same time to bomb the Paradise Hotel in Kikambala, Kenya, killing 12 people and injuring 40. Between 2002 and 2004, Fazul planned further bomb attacks in the area, including another attack against the United States Embassy in Nairobi. In 2004, Fazul conspired to commit terrorist acts during 4 July 2004 celebrations and the presidential elections in the United States with Ghailani and others. In 2005, he was associated with the Council of Islamic Courts in Mogadishu, Somalia, which was an off-shoot of AIAI. In 2006, he led an Al-Qaida cell in Somalia with Abu Talha al-Sudani and Mohammed Ali Saleh Nabhan. In 2008, he was involved in Al-Qaida activities in Kenya and in 2009 publicly threatened to support terrorist acts in Somalia. Fazul is a senior operative of Al-Qaida in charge of Al-Qaida in East Africa as of 2009.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001

Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation (Somalia) (QE.A.72.02), listed on 13 March 2002

Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QE.A.105.04), listed on 26 January 2004

Al-Haramain Foundation (Union of the Comoros) (QE.A.116.04), listed on 28 September 2004

Sayf-al Adl (QI.S.1.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Aiman Muhammed Rabi al-Zawahiri (QI.A.6.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah el Alfi (QI.E.19.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Mohammed Hamed Ali (QI.A.21.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai'i (QI.A.23.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Mustafa Mohamed Fadhil (QI.F.27.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani (QI.G.28.01), listed on 17 October 2001

Hassan Dahir Aweys (QI.D.42.01), listed on 9 November 2001

Khalid Abd al-Rahman Hamd al-Fawaz (QI.A.59.02), listed 24 April 2002

Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki (QI.A.172.04), 6 July 2004

QI.Y.37.01. ABDUL RAHMAN YASIN

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 7 September 2010

Abdul Rahman Yasin was listed **on 17 October 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and the Taliban.

Additional information:

Abdul Rahman Yasin assisted Ramzi Ahmed Yousef to carry out an attack on the World Trade Center in New York City, United States in February 1993. Yousef and Yasin drove a van full of explosives into the basement of the World Trade Center; the explosion killed six and wounded over one thousand people. Yasin fled the United States immediately after the bombing to avoid arrest. After the bombing, law enforcement officials obtained evidence which led to the indictment of several suspected terrorists involved in the bombing, including Yasin.

Yasin was indicted in the United States for his role in the World Trade Center bombing.

Related listed individuals and entities:

Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001

QI.D.42.01. HASSAN DAHIR AWEYS

Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 28 March 2011

Hassan Dahir Aweys was listed **on 9 November 2001** pursuant to paragraph 8(c) of resolution 1333 (2000) as being associated with Al-Qaida, Usama bin Laden or the Taliban for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to” or “otherwise supporting acts or activities of” Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) and Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01)._

Additional information

Hassan Dahir Aweys is the leader of Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01), an Al-Qaida-affiliated (QE.A.4.01) organization based in

Somalia which initially sought to overthrow Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre and to establish a theocratic regime in the Horn of Africa. After achieving the former in 1991, AIAI increased its activities and recruited thousands of fighters under the military command of Aweys. AIAI's leadership also came to include Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki (QI.A.172.04) and Adan Hashi Ayro, who had direct contact with Al-Qaida.

After 1992, Sobhi Abdel Aziz Mohamed el Gohary Abu Sinna (deceased), a senior Al-Qaida operative in Somalia, sought allies to attack United States and United Nations forces in Somalia, in line with a 'fatwa' issued by Usama bin Laden (QI.B.8.01) in 1993. Also in 1993, under Aweys' leadership, AIAI allied with Al-Qaida. Bin Laden devoted substantial funds towards the establishment of an AIAI-administered government in Somalia with the aim of setting up an Al-Qaida base of operations there. In return, AIAI later supported Al-Qaida in perpetrating the 7 August 1998 bombings of the United States Embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.

Since 1996, still under the leadership of Aweys, AIAI has been involved in several attacks: the shooting of two Ethiopian businessmen in Somalia; several bombings in Ethiopia, including an attack against a hotel in Addis Ababa that killed four people and injured 20; and assassinations and attempted assassinations of Ethiopian cabinet ministers. After Al-Qaida's attacks in the United States on 11 September 2001, AIAI became decentralized and dispersed in order to avoid being targeted by counter-terrorism operations. Aweys has continued to pursue his AIAI-related goals.

In 2006, Aweys was appointed to a senior leadership position in the Council of Islamic Courts. He used his position to contest the transitional government in Somalia. In December 2006, following the Ethiopian-backed military intervention in Somalia, Aweys moved to Asmara, Eritrea, where he continued to act in line with the goals of AIAI, including by instigating and raising funds and arms for the Al-Qaida-affiliated insurgency and terrorist attacks in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya. He sought a prominent national role and traveled internationally to raise support for his cause. Aweys rejected the United Nations-supported talks that led to the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops from Somalia and the formation of the new Somali government (TFG) under President Sharif Sheikh Ahmed. He subsequently refused to negotiate a cease-fire and, instead, directed his faction to continue the insurgency against the Government and African Union peacekeeping forces in Somalia (AMISOM), in cooperation with the Hizbul Islam coalition. On 26 May 2009, Aweys was named chairman of Hizbul Islam, an alliance of four armed groups which continued to pose a persistent threat to the peace, security and stability of Somalia and conduct sustained military operations against TFG and AMISOM.

In 2009, Aweys returned to Mogadishu and his forces attempted - and failed - to take power by force from TFG, in cooperation with Harakaat al-

Shabaab al-Mujahidiin, which supports Al-Qaida. In September 2009, Aweys strongly condemned a foreign military operation that led to the death of Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan, a high-level Al-Qaida leader involved in high-profile attacks in the region in the 1990s and 2000s, and called on his followers to launch more suicide attacks in response. Thus, over the past decades, Aweys has consistently promulgated Al-Qaida-aligned policies and advocated and resorted to violence in pursuing those goals.

During Aweys leadership, AIAI established ideological, financial, and training links with Al-Qaida, and fostered contacts with Al-Qaida-associated entities in North Africa and the Middle East, including Algeria's Armed Islamic Group (QE.A.6.01); Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01); the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QE.T.14.01); the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (QE.L.11.01); Islamic Army of Aden (QE.I.9.01); the International Islamic Relief Organization (some offices are listed on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List); and Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (QE.R.70.02). Several AIAI operatives and leaders trained and fought with Al-Qaida in Afghanistan, and continue to provide support and protection to Al-Qaida cells in Somalia.

Related listed individuals and entities

Al-Itihaad al-Islamiya / AIAI (QE.A.2.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Egyptian Islamic Jihad (QE.A.3.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Al-Qaida (QE.A.4.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Armed Islamic Group (QE.A.6.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Islamic Army of Aden (QE.I.9.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (QE.L.11.01.), listed on 6 October 2001
The Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QE.T.14.01), listed on 6 October 2001
Revival of Islamic Heritage Society (QE.R.70.02), listed on 11 January 2002
Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation (Somalia) (QE.A.72.02), listed on 13 March 2002
Al-Haramayn Foundation (Kenya) (QE.A.105.04), listed on 26 January 2004
Al-Haramayn Foundation (Tanzania) (QE.A.106.04), listed on 26 January 2004
Al-Haramain: Ethiopia Branch (QE.A.113.04), listed on 6 July 2004

Usama Muhammed Awad bin Laden (QI.B.8.01), listed on 25 January 2001
Fazul Abdullah Mohammed (QI.M.33.01), listed on 17 October 2001
Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki (QI.A.172.04), listed on 6 July 2004